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HONOLULU. H. I. FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1937.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER

STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A LOT OF HINTS

John M. Horner Submits Advice
for Lawmakers

estates, for which service a very nominal fee is charged and the widows and orphans are protected from legal troubles.

The Government charges a graduated succession tax of from 2 per cent of 10 per cent according to the value of the estate.

The Government owns and operates all the railroads excepting one short line, which will also soon be nationalized. The freight and passenger rates on the Government roads are such as give about 34 per cent interest on the capital invested.

Women vote at all elections in New Zealand and also in South Australia. Eight hours constitute a legal day's work, for which fair living wages are paid. This gives the workers more time for mental improvement, recreation, health building, etc. Life is considered worth living and shorter hours per day also compensate to some extent for the loss of labor caused by the general use of machinery.

The large estates, principally acquired by squatters who located their holdings early in the history of New Zealand, and for which little or nothing was paid, are being purchased by the Government for the benefit of actual settlers—that is the estates are assessed for taxation purposes at the owner's valuation, the Government reserving the right to take over the land (excepting a homestead, if required) at the owner's valuation, plus 1 per cent if the owner's valuation is considered too low.

A conciliatory board has been established in every town or city where any difficulty is likely to arise between capital and labor. Public libraries, museums, parks and playgrounds have been established in every city and town. Public baths are also found in many places.

LAND BUSINESS.

There Has Been Settlement and
Heavy Realization.

Land Commissioner J. F. Brown has almost double duty in his office in the Judiciary Building on account of the absence aboard of Colonel Iaukea, the chief clerk. Mr. Brown is not only carrying on the routine business, but as well as compiling a comprehensive report on work for the past two years. This summary will show that the Land Office has grown in importance and in the extent of its transactions to many times the best limits of former periods.

In two years there has been disposed of under various provisions of the general land act more than 30,000 acres of land and there has been turned into the Treasury under this account the sum—in round figures—of \$260,000. Mr. Brown says this is much more than his salary has amounted to for the period.

This \$260,000 does not include about \$16,000 on what are called "cash sales," such as the disposal, by auction, of a lot of a few acres, here and there.

TAX RETURNS.

Next Monday a Day of Grace.
Schedules Coming in.

These are quite busy days at the tax office, and Assessor and Collector Shaw and his assistants give about all their time to callers. Now that the Chinese new year celebration is ended that section of the population is coming to the front with assessment schedules and with personal and dog tax payments.

Next Monday, the last of the month, is the last day on which returns can be made in compliance with the letter of the law. The provision is that value lists on everything, excepting growing rice, shall be submitted during January. Schedules given after January 31st have not with them the right of appeal if altered by the Assessor. People failing to return will have the work done for them by the Assessor or deputies and lose the right of appeal.

Mrs. Walker Entertains.

Mrs. John S. Walker gave a very successful and pleasant "at home," to a large number of lady friends at her home, King street, yesterday afternoon.

The refreshments were served by young lady friends. The main reception room was one mass of the "chupala" vine in bloom while the other rooms were decorated with sprays of the Bougainvillea in different colors. The quintette club furnished music.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

EXPATIATES ON THE POSSIBLE

Saving Bank—Railroads and Wagon
Roads—Compilation of New Zea-
land Reform Regulations.

MR. EDITOR:—As our Legislature is soon to meet to repeal injurious laws and enact helpful ones that will aim to improve the country and bless the people, I ask that you print the inclosed summary of the laws now in operation in New Zealand. It may have a tendency to stir up the minds of our law makers, and perhaps assist them to formulate a just, equitable and progressive tax law, that our Judges will not declare unconstitutional. It may show them how to add to our present savings bank, to enable it to receive all sums of money, large and small on deposit, and loan money upon security to every citizen as well as to the Government, and thus make both independent, by making the Government the money power of the Country.

It may enable them to see, how much wiser it would be for the Government to build, own and operate railroads in certain districts of these Islands, than it is for it to spend the same sum of money to build wagon roads which, as in the case of Hilo and Hamakua, Hawaii, cannot be used to do one fifth part of the transportation business of these two districts. When a railroad could do it all, at much less expense than it is now done, and do it when it ought to be done and when built it would pay running expenses, interest on the investment and eventually the principal, besides enhancing the value of the property in the districts. A wagon road will produce comparatively no value direct or indirect, but will continue a constant expense for repairs after it is built. A wagon road is a good thing for park-like enjoyment here, but in the above named districts, a business road is wanted.

The review will show our law makers how large private estates may be acquired by the Government, and opened for settlement without injuring any one. It will show them how boards of arbitration may be organized to settle disputes between employer and employee, and thus prevent all labor strikes, and give them hints as to how they can do other useful things.

JNO. M. HORN.

GERMAN CONTROL

Ninety-Nine Years Lease Demand-
ed of Kiaochau District.

CHINA OFFERS AN OBJECTION

Wage Reduction Goes Into Effect
in New England—Foreign
Sugar Talk.

BERLIN, January 15.—A dispatch from Peking states that Germany has demanded a ninety-nine-year lease of Kiaochau and a large area surrounding. China offers to lease the bay and shores only for fifty years. Here the matter rests. The Germans insist on the right to build railroads and work mines whenever they wish.

It is reported that railroad from Kiaochau to Binan Fu has been agreed to, the Germans acquiring mining rights for a mile on each side of the line and the Chinese to be admitted as shareholders. Germany has renewed her demand for an indemnity of 200,000 taels for the erection of a cathedral, and for compensation to the amount of several thousand taels for the relatives of the murdered missionaries.

A correspondent here learns that the whole of Trans-Caucasia, including the big province of Turkestan, will shortly be placed under the control of a Governor-General, probably a Russian Grand Duke, who will have practically unlimited military administrative power. It is believed that by such a measure the welfare of the population of 25,000,000 souls, inhabiting a territory separated from the central Government by thousands of miles, can better be assured. The changed relations between China and Germany are strikingly shown in the fact that the new Chinese Ambassador, who has just arrived, is accredited to Berlin only, and not to several courts as heretofore, and his corps of secretaries and attaches has been increased from six to thirty.

The existing commercial treaty with China will be retained. The Colonial Office is preparing a civil administration for Kiaochau, and the German Consul, Stobel, at Shanghai, is organizing a provisional administration. The first reports are anxiously awaited. It is intended that the customs and internal service officials at Kiaochau shall be Germans versed in both Chinese and English, so that the commercial interests of the port may be better protected.

WAGES REDUCED.

MILL OPERATIVES IN NEW ENGLAND UNDER NEW SCALE.

BOSTON, January 15.—The operatives in over half a hundred cotton mills in the New England States ceased to be paid under the old schedule of prices when they left their work today. On Monday morning the general policy of the manufacturers to reduce wages will be in effect in nearly every mill center in the six States. The reduction will then become operative in the cotton mills of New Bedford, Lowell, Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley, in Rhode Island and in the States of Maine and New Hampshire.

The Fall River Mills, with the exception of three corporations, cut wages earlier in the month, as did also the Amoskeag Company of Manchester and the mills in Salem and a number of smaller places.

New Bedford continues to be the storm center. The indications tonight are that all the cotton mills in that city will be silent for some time to come, the workers having decided almost unanimously not to go to work under the lower wage schedule. The attempts of the State Board of Arbitration to bring about a compromise have failed.

SUGAR BOUNTY DISCUSSION.

BERLIN, January 15.—Austria and Germany have intimated their willingness to attend the proposed conference at Brussels to discuss the abolition of sugar bounties. France is also showing an inclination to join, so an early meeting is probable.

The export of sugar to the United States has suffered enormously through the Dingley tariff. In fact, it has almost stopped. During the last quarter of 1897 only \$27,000 worth of sugar was shipped from Hamburg, the principal sugar port of Germany.

TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, January 15.—A Washington special to the Herald says: The report received from Consul-General Lee today was of the most reassuring character as to the present condition of affairs, as were also the cablegrams received by Minister De Lome. But notwithstanding the pacific character

of these reports, there is no denying that the authorities view the situation with more or less concern. They do not wish to do anything tending to hamper the Spanish authorities in their efforts to push their autonomous policy, but being doubtful of its success, the President and his department chiefs are doing everything which prudence dictates for a crisis if it comes.

LOOKING TOWARDS JAMAICA.

MONTREAL, Quebec, January 15.

W. B. Chapman, a well-known capitalist of Jamaica, in an interview today, stated that the party in favor of the annexation of the Island to Canada has grown to great strength and that definite measures are on foot to secure the union. It is the intention to unite all the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere into one dominion, and Chapman says definite encouragement has been offered by the British Government.

The leaders here claim that if the scheme goes through all the strength will be taken from the confederation and state that Canada will resist it by all possible means.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, had the honor,

on the 24th of December, to make known to all charitably disposed people of this country the appeal of the President for aid, in the form of money or supplies, toward the speedy relief of the distressing destitution and suffering which exists among the people of Cuba.

THE GRATIFYING INTEREST WHICH HIS COUNTRYMEN HAVE SHOWN IN ALL PARTS OF OUR LAND IN THAT HUMANE APPEAL HAS LED THE PRESIDENT TO RECOGNIZE THE NEED OF ORDERLY AND CONCERTED EFFORT, UNDER WELL DIRECTED CONTROL, IF TIMELY ASSISTANCE IS TO BE GIVEN BY THE PUBLIC TO THE SICK AND NEEDY IN CUBA.

He has therefore appointed, with the cooperation of the American Red Cross, the New York Chamber of Commerce and one of the leading representatives of the religious community, a Central Cuban Relief Committee, with headquarters in New York city, composed of the following members:

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman, Second Vice-President of the American National Red Cross; Charles A. Shieren, Treasurer, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald.

"It will be the

MODEL SCHOOLS

Expert Advice on the Construction
of Buildings.

GIVEN BY PROF. ELMER E. BROWN

Plans That Have Proven Satisfactory in California—Applicable
Here—Light and Ventilation.

School Inspector-General Townsend has received from his friend Prof. Elmer E. Brown of Berkeley a circular letter on school house construction. The expert advice given includes verdicts reached after years of experience and outlay. Professor Brown compiled the matter for California educational factors. Much if not all the planning suggested is applicable to conditions in Hawaii. The main points and those interesting bidders on new schools for Oahu and the educational bureau, are as follows:

Lighting.—The window surface in each room should equal at least one-fifth of the floor surface. The windows should be grouped, and in order to avoid cross-lights should be either all on one side of the room, the left being the best, or should occupy three-fourths of the left side toward the rear and one-fourth of the rear toward the left. A schoolroom lighted from three sides has about the worst possible lighting. Since the best light is from above, the windows should reach nearly or quite to the ceiling. Their sills should be four feet from the floor. The shades should be of a light lavender or green color, and should roll from the bottom to the top, though it is well to have thin white shades rolling from the top to regulate the light. Sliding blinds are better than shades.

Heating and Ventilation.—It will generally be found necessary in large buildings to employ a fan in order to secure sufficient movement of air for ventilation. The best authorities maintain that warm air should be introduced at some distance above the heads of the persons in the room, and foul air withdrawn through openings at or near the floor. It is estimated that thirty cubic feet of fresh air per pupil should be admitted every minute.

Rooms.—The best shape of school-room is an oblong, with the width to the length as three is to four. The lighting of the room should be chiefly or wholly on one of the long sides. In our (California) climate it is best to avoid admitting the light on the south side of the room. The width of the room should not be more than one and one-half times the height of the top of the windows from the floor. Very high ceilings are not desirable.

There should be at least fifteen square feet of floor space to each pupil, and at least one hundred and fifty cubic feet of space to each pupil.

The walls of the room should be colored in neutral tints, and surfaces that reflect a glaring light should be avoided. The blackboards should not be on the same side of the room as the windows. The lower edge of the blackboard should be within twenty inches of the floor for the youngest pupils, and within thirty inches for the largest. Blackboards should be made as smooth as possible. Stone - slate blackboards combine smoothness and a "dead" surface with other advantages. They are extensively used in both city and country schools in San Bernardino County and in other parts of the State. The floors and walls should be deadened to prevent the transmission of sounds to the neighboring rooms. Transoms over doors and windows should be hinged from the bottom and open inwards.

Grounds.—It is highly important that the school house should be erected in ample playgrounds. Both the building and the grounds should be thoroughly drained. The grounds should be so graded as to slope down gently from the building in all directions.

The distance of neighboring buildings should be at least twice their height, in order that sufficient light and sunshine may be admitted.

ENGENDERS FILIAL PIETY.

One Law in China That is Always Enforced.

The North China Daily News says that in China, when a parent has met with death at the hands of a son or daughter, no circumstances of intention or age are permitted to interfere with the infliction of the penalty, which is that of the "lingchi," followed by decapitation. Any mitigation of this cruel sentence would be considered by the Chinese as aiming a blow at the fundamental principle of filial duty which is supposed to be the ground-work of their code.

Time and again has the penalty of "lingchi" been recorded against parricides or matricides, even when they happened to be idiots or lunatics, and therefore not accountable for their actions.

The corruption and venality of the great mass of officials in this empire has become a by-word, and it is not strange, therefore, that justice can easily be evaded through bribery. Thus a wealthy man who has been guilty of killing a fellow-creature, whether by premeditation or accident, can es-

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Loudon Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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A TAX MEETING

Conference of Business Men and the Cabinet.

Government Will Not Introduce Income Tax Act—"Schedule E." An Exchange of Views.

This committee of representative business men had a conference with the Cabinet yesterday: Messrs. Bowen, Lowrey, Swanzey, Bolte and Lansing. Taxation was discussed. The visitors asked questions and made suggestions and left quite satisfied. The Government members present were Acting President Cooper, Minister Damon, Minister King and Attorney-General Smith.

The first inquiry was as to the purpose of the Executive Council relating to revenue measures such as the Legislature to meet next month might consider. The reply was that no act on the subject would be sent to the assembly by the Cabinet. The Government agreed with the business men, after this phase of the general question had been considered, that it would not be just to add another or any more tax upon what is already imposed. Furthermore it was agreed that the famous "Schedule E" should be applied this year the same as last—to the larger corporations and partnerships only not touching the mercantile business.

There was quite a bit of talk on income tax. Some members of the committee and many citizens are in favor of such a method for raising revenue, but it was considered that the specific income tax act had been a mistake. Favor for a graduated income tax was shown, but with the understanding that it should supersede all other methods of ascertaining values excepting to place a worth on property of all kinds just as might be found. A table on a graduated income tax was read and discussed.

It is remarked about town and is probably the fact that an income tax act will be presented by a member of either the House or Senate and pressed with all the power that its advocates can command. Whether the Government will oppose the act or suggest a compromise involving introduction of entirely new methods is a question that can be answered only in time.

Band Tonight.

The band will give a concert at Thomas Square at the usual hour this evening. The following excellent program has been arranged:

PART I.

Overture—Jolly Students Suppe
Waltz—Laura Millocker
German War Recollections.... Thiele
Puu Ohulu, Mikio, Sweet Hearts Again
Miss Annie Kanaho.

PART II.

Cornet Solo—Love and Truth. Weicker
Mr. Chas. Kreuter.
Fantasia—German Melodies .. Kappey
Gavotte—Hohenzollern Schwarz
March—Emperor's Birthday Berger
The Watch on the Rhine.
Hawaii Ponoi.

Uniform Rank.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening of the P. H. Brooks Division of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. Several applications were acted upon and the following officers, to be installed next month, were elected:

Sir Knight Captain—Ed. Towse.
Sir Knight First Lieut. C. B. Gray.
Sir Knight Second Lieut.—Ira A. Burgett.
Sir Knight Recorder—S. J. Salter.
Sir Knight Treasurer—F. B. Oat.
Sir Knight Guard—J. H. McKeague.
Sir Knight Sentinel—Geo. L. Dall.

The subways promise to give rise to a new malady. Those who use the subways in Chicago are afflicted with "tunnel sickness." The victims of this ailment claim that when the ear passes into the tunnel there is a tingling in the nostrils; soon the head swims, and an intense feeling of nausea results. These effects disappear after the car leaves the subway.

For Better Direction.

Outside the Post Office at the present time is hung a frame containing three letters, and above this, for the information of the people, is the sign: "Help for better direction." Two of the letters are enclosed in plain white envelopes, on the outside of which, there is not even the faintest scratch of a pen or pencil. Considering this the notice posted by the Post Office officials would seem to have a torch of the facetious. At any rate there was astonishing forgetfulness somewhere when the letters were put into the box.

Easy to Believe.

The beak of the mosquito is simply a tool box wherein the mosquito keeps six miniature surgical instruments in perfect working order. Two of these instruments are exact counterparts of the surgeon's lance. One is a spear with a double barbed head, the fourth is a needle of exquisite fineness, a saw and a pump going to make up the complement.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Loudon Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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BECKWITH AND HIS BRIDE.
Warren W. Beckwith, who recently eloped with Jessie, the daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, is the only child of a son of Captain W. Beckwith, of Mount Pleasant, Ia. He is an athlete and was a member of the Dallas (Tex.) Baseball club last season.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

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Hardware

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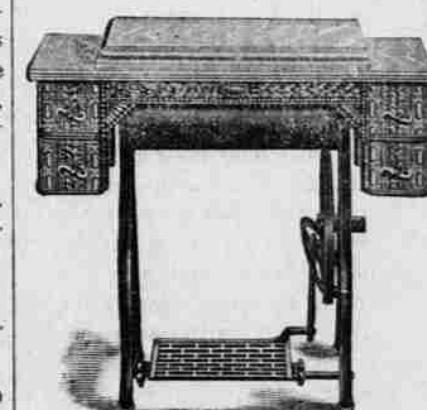
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

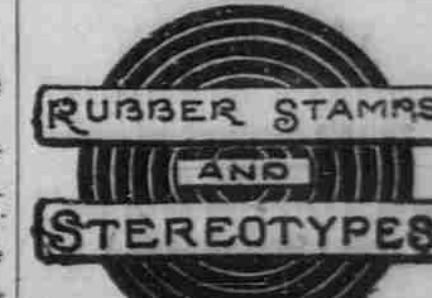
Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chaades, Ladders and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

MR. J. B. ATHERTON

Elected President of the Mutual Telephone Co.

HE OUTLINES A POLICY

Good Service to Be Restored—Other Officers—John Cassidy to be the Superintendent Again.

J. B. Atherton, President of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and of the Chamber of Commerce and for many, many years prominently identified with the leading business and best social life of the community, was yesterday elected President of the Mutual Telephone Company, Ltd. This is a corporation of a public character and almost every citizen is interested in its welfare and conduct, particularly the latter.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Atherton said he accepted the position upon the request of stockholders and a number of friends who had no financial interest at stake. Of course he gave due weight to the business phase of the situation, but in his course was largely influenced by the need of the town for better service on the telephone than had been available lately. As the head of the company it would be his endeavor to proceed carefully and remedy existing difficulties to give the people satisfaction and for the best interests of those who had money at stake. Mr. Atherton was elected unanimously and there were no nominees against the other officers, as follows: Vice-president, Cecil Brown; Treasurer, Godfrey Brown; Secretary, H. Lose; Auditor, J. M. Dowsett.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer and of Manager Bailey were read and disposed of formally. The manager or superintendent made a number of recommendations that will be considered in due time by the trustees.

It is pretty well understood that Mr. John Cassidy will soon return to his old position as superintendent of the company. In fact this has been the same as settled for several days, though the final arrangements are yet to be entered into between Mr. Cassidy and the new board of directors.

As a telephone man, Mr. Cassidy, who is at present superintendent of the Government Electric Light service, has the confidence of Honolulu to a degree that must be flattering to him and that is warranted by his past record in the field. He was the man who made the old Bell system the marvel of visitors and the delight and pride of town people and he was doing well with the consolidation, now called the Mutual, when he retired from charge. Since he left the service has been anything but good and has been deteriorating all the time.

The new President, as he indicated in his remarks, will feel his way. The new superintendent will in all likelihood take hold with his old firm grasp and full understanding of the defects and within one or two months give the town a taste of the good old days when the telephone was less a source of annoyance and profanity than at present. Consultations are to be held with the treasurer of the big Chicago electrical house that supplies half the world with telephone outfits. There may and there may not be a new switchboard. There will probably be established the "metallc circuit" that the best men in the business have said was necessary. At any rate it is safe to conjecture that the system will be in shape for use both day and night after a short time.

Dividend to stockholders last year amounted to three per cent. The policy at present is to work for improvement of the property rather than for profit.

RECORD TRIP.

The S. N. Castle Comes From Frisco Like the Wind.

The American barkentine S. N. Castle, Hubbard master, arrived in port at 9 a. m. yesterday—a record breaking trip of 9½ days during which there was a strong breeze from the northwest and then the northeast. There was not for one moment an abatement in the briskness of the wind.

The cargo of the S. N. Castle is consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co. Of this there are 700 tons, the main part being hay and tobacco. The Castle is at present discharging her heavy material at Allen & Robinson's wharf.

The present trip of Captain Hubbard completes the 161st to this port. During the 35 years in which he has made his very good record, he has always been favored by the presence in his pathway of a lucky star. In the Castle he has made three trips to this port in ten days while many years ago he came from the Columbia River to Honolulu in that same time. It was on this trip that Captain King, Minister of the Interior, was a passenger. However, the last trip beats all of Captain Hubbard's previous records from San Francisco.

Case of Blood Poisoning.

A few days since, Mrs. V. Thompson, the trained nurse in charge of the hospital in the Kamehameha Boys' School, had an accident while dressing the finger of one of the patients. She was cutting at the bandage of the injured member when the surgical knife packets.

she held, slipped and cut her own finger. Blood poisoning set in and she was removed to the hospital where she now lies in a dangerous condition. The finger has already been amputated.

TO KOOLAU.

An Overland Passenger and Freight Service.

Henry Bryant, the mail carrier, has a notice in this morning's issue of the Advertiser. On every Tuesday he will be prepared to carry mail and passengers to Kahuku and way points via the Pali. He has the very best of conveyances and will guarantee the very best of service. Undoubtedly this will prove a boon to the public which heretofore had to trust to the uncertain schedules of steamers running to the other side of the Island. Now that the new road to the Pali has been completed, Mr. Bryant will be able to make quick time and guarantee the delivery of the mail and parcels at the other end of the line in very best of time. John D. Holt at Lovejoy & Co.'s store, No. 19 Nuuanu Avenue, is agent for Mr. Bryant.

AN ORANGE WORM

Prof. Koebel Wanted to Fight Against It.

Came to Hawaii to Campaign in Opposition to Beetles and Blight. Foreign Guava Pest.

Professor Koebel is busy at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture these days finishing up his report to accompany the accounting of Mr. Marsden for work of the valuable department during the past two years. Professor Koebel, since he left Hawaii, has been fully occupied in his profession of searching for and furnishing enemies of fruit and tree and plant pests. He made a trip to Mexico to look after the new orange worm and found that it was doing a fearful lot of damage. California orchard owners are in terror for fear of this pest getting into their territory. So important is the matter that the United States Government has taken an interest in it. Just before Professor Koebel sailed for Hawaii he received dispatches from Washington asking him to continue work and investigations on the orange worm. He was compelled to leave the matter at the stage he had reached and come on to fill his engagement here. The egg from which this orange worm grows or is produced is laid beneath or in the skin. So soon as the worm becomes able it bores directly to the center of the fruit, ruining it completely. Hundreds of cars of these diseased oranges have been shipped to the East from various Mexican states, but in the West the strictest embargo has been placed upon them and is being vigorously enforced. It would be more than a man's life was worth to bring any of these orange worms into any part of California.

On this trip to the Islands, which will be of several months duration, Professor Koebel will make a couple of tours of the group in the interest of general agriculture. He will campaign against the army and cut worms and blight generally. He is confident that common blights and the Japanese beetle are well in hand and that insects can be made upon the two worms. The army worm is very destructive of food. The cut worm prefers cane and unless headed off can do irreparable damage. In town here Professor Koebel will have headquarters at the Government nursery on King street. He says that Mr. Marsden's roads have done magnificent work against the beetle and that a fungous now being grown and effective here in the past will do about all the rest. Professor Koebel has added greatly to his "bug cabinet" and talks as entertainingly as ever upon blights and noxious insects and their enemies. He says that the Mexicans are having trouble other than with the orange. A blight or worm has gone after the guava and the natives are now deprived of that favorite article of their food supply. Professor Koebel mentioned incidentally that while delicious jellies were made from the guava here the Mexicans were in advance of Island people in utilizing the fruit to the utmost. The Mexicans produce from the guava a delicious candy that sells readily anywhere at an enormous price as compared with ordinary candy values.

"As to the use of wine or champagne, the statement sent to Honolulu, is much overdrawn. A few men were given champagne, as it was considered a good thing to keep the life in a man, and it was done this year, where and when deemed necessary, but no general use of it was allowed. Nor will it ever be, as we can see more and more, that it is much better to keep the life in a man, than it is to bring it back to him, if it has gone out by imperfect training. The step which really counted in the Yale football team, this year, was this: the life was kept in the men by not over-working them."

Athletic training is one of the live questions all the year round here and views such as given above cannot fail to interest a very large portion of the community.

Several occupants of the building at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, which is soon to be removed to make way for the new Judd building, are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing other locations.

Japan's Figures.

(Japan Times).

According to the latest information supplied by the Japanese Consul General in Hawaii, the number of laborers there is as follows:

Contract	Free
laborers.	laborers.
Japanese	6,109
Chinese	4,950
Portuguese	369
Native Hawaiian	430

Mules for Hawaii.

STOCKTON, January 13.—Thirty-five head of fine mules which have been collected in this county for the Hawaiian market were shipped by steamer tonight for San Francisco, to be transferred there to a regular Honolulu packet.

WINE ATHLETES

No Such Thing as Champagne Training.

Note From A. F. Judd, Jr., of Yale Exceptional Cases—Ideas of Successful Coach and Trainer.

EDITOR P. C. A.—It has come to my notice that a certain article has been published in a Honolulu newspaper, saying that Coach Butterworth of the Yale Football Team gave champagne to the men of the football squad as a regular training drink. This yarn is evidently given credence, and therefore, I hasten to deny it. Such a story hurts football and especially the institution with which the story is connected.

Champagne was not served at the Yale training table. After severe practice games, Mr. Butterworth would take the two or three men who were "fine" or too tired to relish their dinner, down to Heublein's across the Green and give them enough champagne and crackers to stimulate their appetites for the regular dinner that followed with the whole squad at 250 York street.

Mr. Butterworth's methods are thoroughly vindicated by the fact that within a week the same eleven men of the Yale team played the veteran teams of both Harvard and Princeton, while in both games, their opponents put in five or six new men as substitutes.

ALBERT F. JUDD, JR., Yale. '97.

December 20, 1897.

"Broncho" Armstrong, one of Yale's Varsity football men, and captain of a Yale racing crew, and a coach whose crews in football and rowing have won nearly all their contests in '97, writes to a correspondent here about training and the use of wine. He says:

"In the last five years college men have realized more and more that the training must be adapted to the individual, and not the individual to the training, which was the mistaken policy for years. Many good men and a good many games were lost through this mistake.

"Steps in advance were not taken gradually but rather by jumps. The captains directed these matters, and in regard to diet, it depended on them, whether a liberal or close diet was allowed. If the captain was a self-reliant man, who looked into things for himself, he would take a long step ahead, as he could see that something was wrong, when animals were trained so differently from men, while physically they were so much alike. If the captain was not a man of this kind, he followed the course laid down by previous captains, and let it go at that. I tried the advanced system in '95 with the Yale Varsity crew. It was the heaviest ever seen in a Yale boat, and it was predicted that they could not finish the Season in condition. Feeding and careful training might do it, and heavier crews, other things being equal, should win. But the heavy men had always before gone out of condition and became mere drags in the boat. The '95 crew of heavy men were trained to the end on this theory, and it was one of the fastest crews on record. The system is now used, and perfected.

"In football the same practice began to prevail. This year, '97, there was more liberality than ever in feeding.

"As to the use of wine or champagne, the statement sent to Honolulu, is much overdrawn. A few men were given champagne, as it was considered a good thing to keep the life in a man, and it was done this year, where and when deemed necessary, but no general use of it was allowed. Nor will it ever be, as we can see more and more, that it is much better to keep the life in a man, than it is to bring it back to him, if it has gone out by imperfect training. The step which really counted in the Yale football team, this year, was this: the life was kept in the men by not over-working them."

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RUBBER STAMPS MADE TO ORDER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TIMELY TOPICS

January 19, 1898.

The attention of Plantation owners, Steamship owners and all who use steam power, is called to the

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER PLASTER AND STEAM PIPE COVERING,

for which we are the exclusive agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The necessity for a good pipe covering when steam has to be transmitted any distance is well known by all who use steam for power. By using this covering on your pipes a saving of 20 per cent. in fuel is guaranteed. This is a big item and should be well considered. One hundred pounds of plaster will cover 100 square feet of surface one-half inch thick. It is no experiment. It has been tested and recommended by the great railroads and manufacturers of the Pacific Coast.

One of the best endorsements is from a home company, as the following letter will show:

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., LTD.: Gentlemen—We have used the products of the "ANTI-CALORIC COMPANY" on the boiler of the "Waialeale" and have found them first class, and so easy to manipulate that the services of a plasterer were not needed to make a neat and substantial job.

Yours very truly,
A. W. KEECH,
Superintendent Engineer I. I. S. N. Co.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.

DON'T DELAY BUILDING.

When the thermometer registers 60 degrees, which has occurred recently, most people complain about it being cold. In reality it is not cold weather but one's blood is thin and does not furnish sufficient warmth to guard against the climatic changes.

MALT NUTRINE BUILDS.

This is the season when you need a fat and blood builder. You cannot expect to accomplish this end without taking something to do it—let that something be MALT NUTRINE. It is the friend of the ailing one.

EVERY DOSE EFFECTIVE.

The reputation this preparation has obtained from the Medical Profession was brought about purely upon its merits. The consumption is increasing daily and anyone who has taken the preparation speaks in the highest terms for it.

AN AN-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE

Price by the case containing one dozen bottles, \$3.50; single bottles, 25 cents.

We are the sole agents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Today is the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William of Germany. Events make him in some respects, the most prominent man of the world. Napoleon III in his day, apparently controlled the destinies of Europe. Fate handed this power over to the young Emperor.

While impulsive and dictatorial he stands for the integrity of the Fatherland.

Nor can he be censured if now in the interests of German prosperity, he follows the example of the great States of Europe, and secures a foothold in the Orient. It is the logic of modern foreign commerce.

If in advancing German commerce in the East, he suddenly awakens the Americans to a sense of their own needs, let us, even though we are a small community, salute the German flag, and its most respectable and able representative here, Mr. J. F. Hackfeld.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND CUBAN SUFFERING.

Secretary of State, John Sherman, has made under the direction of President McKinley, a third appeal to the people of the United States, on behalf of the Cubans. We publish it in another column. The President takes an unusual course in this respect, in officially asking the people for aid.

Perhaps it would be gratifying to the President, if all persons here, laying aside political differences for the time, would unite in some substantial testimonial to the Cubans. Even a hint from the President should be quite enough to put our charity in motion. Without any hint from us the President, while overwhelmed with work, found the time to protect the reciprocity treaty in the tariff bill.

The suffering of the Cubans is best illustrated by repeating the statement made the other day in this paper, that the loss from disease, and want of 17,000 persons in one year in this city, out of our population of 30,000, would parallel the loss in only one out of the many towns of Cuba.

If the President of the United States voluntarily appeals for aid, it should not be beneath the dignity of our own officials to follow his example.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

Our evening contemporary, the Independent, misunderstands our position regarding the need in the past and in the present, of a Commission authorized by law to examine into the social and political condition of these Islands. Our contemporary believes in the appointment of such a Commission, before which, it says, the natives can give their "ideas" about things. The object of such a Commission would be to exclude "ideas," hearsay and opinions, and obtain facts only. Affidavits are of little value, because those who make them are not subject to close cross-examination. The testimony of a man on the witness stand, and his testimony in an affidavit are usually quite different.

Mr. Blount, for instance, states in his report that the missionaries caused the natives to be restricted in their kula-nas or homesteads to very small pieces of land. A personal examination of the natives themselves, would have disclosed the fact that they were serfs, and the lands they received were the free gifts of the King who treated them generously enough. Direct and positive testimony would show that he did this, under the influence of certain missionaries. In the absence of direct testimony, Mr. Blount allowed his ears to be stuffed with idle rumors and fishy stories.

Before such a Commission, the natives would tell the sad story of their disposition of their lands. A searching examination would bring out the positive evidence of their own rulers, Kamehamehas III., IV., V., as to the capacity of the natives to rule themselves.

The small numbers of the whites on these Islands, make it especially important that their relations with the natives should be ascertained in such a way as to put them beyond dispute. And, fortunately, the more the native is made to testify to facts within his knowledge, the clearer becomes the justification of the acts of '93.

Many whites, who live here, are indifferent to the value of these facts, and truths, because they are here for profit and climate only. But there are people, who were born here, and were unreservedly committed to native Hawaiian rule. These should see to it that the facts which caused them to join in the overthrow, are clearly ascertained, and admitted by the natives.

The story of the relations everywhere of the Anglo-Saxon race to weaker races has been usually discreditable, in the matter of personal rights. Here only, has the Anglo-Saxon, voluntarily and willingly supported native rule, until it became insupportable.

On the side of law and personal rights, and the influence of the early missionaries upon the natives, the relation has been such as to stand the fiercest light. The story is romantic.

On the side of commerce and trade, it has been, since the days of Captain Cook, in its moral relations a blot on Christian civilization. It is useless to conceal it. At the same time the native is subject to the general laws which govern national growth and the crime of civilization against him does not justify him in claiming a restoration of that which he has foolishly thrown away.

THE E. P'S.

President Dole must have taken abiding comfort, while crossing the dreary Sierras, in reading in the pages of the S. F. Chronicle, what the Earnest Patriots of Fort street thought about his selfishness, and luke-warmness, and there must have been a moment of exhilaration, when he read that they were quite willing to kick him out if he did not do as he was told. He may have recalled Josh Billing's maxim: "I beleaf in zeal, but when it try's tew beat Dexter's time, then i think it wants watching as a mule's hind legg dus."

At the present moment, he is living within a stone's throw of the White House. He has already sat in the room which Mr. Lincoln occupied, when a lot of the zealous and "earnest patriots," of the day, tried to prevent his re-election, on the ground that he was incompetent, and another lot of the E. P.'s, at an earlier date told him that they would denounce him

through the land, if he did not at once proclaim the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Dole may find some consolation, if the walls of the White House will talk to him. He may find also that the E. P.'s are merely the noble instruments in the hands of a Higher power, established in Front street to discipline him for his own good—and their's too.

President Dole must meet as best he can, the damning charge of receiving the Princess Kaiulani in his box at the opera house. It has unnecessarily goaded the E. P.'s to hanging up placards in reputable places, with the inscription on each: "We smell at rat," or as the Irishman put it: "We smell a rat. We see it brewing in the storm. We will nip it in the bud."

The pleasant amenities existing between President Dole and Princess Kaiulani, stand at present, on good sense and good breeding. There is no occasion for converting that harmless relation into a portentous and dangerous "rat."

If persons allied to the Princess disturb that relation, Mr. Dole and his Cabinet will stand where they have always stood.

If the E. P.'s would work off the intense energy they are now spending in smelting out political rats, into developing a careful, extensive, and practical scheme of white colonization here, and have it ready for the next Legislature, they would really do a great and patriotic service, invaluable beyond measure, annexation or no annexation.

CUMING'S PREDICTION.

The predictions of Mr. P. A. Cumming, the geologic freak, that these Islands are about to be submerged, are now published in many American papers. Mr. Lenhart of Kailua, Hawaii, writes to this paper that he has received anxious inquiries about these predictions from friends in the States.

Fortunately, just at this moment Professor Agassiz arrives. No better authority exists for the correct knowledge of the working of the earth's insides. The unusual quiet of Kilauea is significant. The reckless boring of artesian wells, in the opinion of several of our local savants, has weakened the under-pinning of the group, just as the boring of ants into the legs of chairs dangerously reduces their supporting capacity.

A submergence of Mr. Dillingham's land, to the extent of 50 acres near the harbor lines, to a depth of 35 feet, would give the Oahu Railway Company ample wharfage for a thousand years, and remove from Mr. Dillingham's mind those painful and gloomy estimates he now places on the moral character of the Cabinet.

Perhaps Professor Agassiz will advise us how to regulate the coming earthquake so that it creates a magnificent harbor, and lets the rest of the group remain in peace.

As Mr. Cumming says the Islands and the people will be wiped out, it must be for some adequate reason. Will it be in punishment for our sins? If so, what particular sin? The clergy will undoubtedly say, that it is our failure to fill in and make a pretty plaza near the sea wall of the harbor.

Admiral Miller and the American Minister remain undisturbed, because, on the first rumbling sound, they will resort to the ships, and in due time, anchor over Tantalus.

LIEUT-COL. EAGAN'S LETTER.

Lieut-Col. Charles T. Eagan, assistant commissary general of subsistence of the United States Army, has written a long and unusually able letter to Senator Morgan, on the annexation question. It presents the future sugar industry of the country in a new light. He states that more cane sugar for special purposes will be needed in the future, than the States can produce, so that the product of Hawaii will never compete with it. Whatever may be the growth of the beet sugar industry, it cannot meet this special requirement.

Colonel Eagan believes that the white man can labor in these Islands, and that there will be a large emigration from America.

His statements regarding the coffee industry are not as exact as they should be. He says that Hawaiian coffee is selling in San Francisco at

from 18 to 20 cents per pound. It is not selling at that price. He speaks of its superiority. What its commercial value will be in the great markets, is not yet fixed. The largest demand for the best coffee is for mixing and giving flavor to inferior grades, and to stuff like wheat and peas, and chickory used in adulteration. The coffee of the "masses" in America, today, is adulterated, though it is not injurious.

There must be no exaggeration about our coffee, or the money in it. There is a vast increase in coffee production, in many countries, and prices tend downward. At the same time, it is quite certain that its cultivation can be made profitable. But the word profitable has many meanings. There will, undoubtedly, be a reaction in the enthusiasm for coffee growing, within several years. The question of labor supply will soon be pressing. The scarcity of it has already been felt. To the cultivator of small areas, the necessity of it is not so pressing. The large cultivators may be in some jeopardy. But means will be found for utilizing the labor of children, at certain seasons. With the cultivation of coffee will go the cultivation of small fruits, and economic plants. Much experience has been already acquired in this business, and in a short time, he who proposes to engage in it, will not be at loss for intelligent instruction.

A COMMERCIAL BATTLE.

Congress, in order to pay off the British and Canadians for refusing to aid in preventing pelagic seal hunting, has just passed a law forbidding the importation of seal skins into the United States.

Experience teaches what the result will be. The women of the United States will insist on having seal skins. The price will rise. The smugglers will do a magnificent business.

American citizens will have to pay extravagant prices. The smugglers will get rich. The seal skins will filter through 3,000 miles of border.

If the Bering Sea skins cannot be distinguished from the Russian or the Japanese skins, there will be an immense increase in the importation from those countries. If the law stands there is no reason why sealers from Hawaii should not try the business.

The situation is, that the American woman will pay the "fines" for British obstinacy.

The purpose of the law is to force the British to terms. If the smugglers carry the goods through in sufficient quantities, the British will ask for no terms. If smuggling is prevented, the British merchants will demand that Canada come to an understanding with the United States. "It's an ill wind," etc. There is a rare chance for "deserving" smugglers to do a fine trade. In ancient times there would have been war over pelagic sealing. In modern times the nations play points on each other, and don't pull out the big bowie knives they keep in their boot legs.

SOME NEW FACTS.

The Journal of Commerce (N.Y.), in its carefully thought out article on the annexation of these Islands, from which we quoted the other day, gives its readers some important facts to think about, which have not been before presented.

It states that the relations of the world's commerce are changing and must seriously affect the United States. The population of the States is increasing 1½ millions each year. The mining and manufacturing industries are drifting towards a vast expansion. Within 10 years past, more than 10 millions of new producers have had to depend for their earnings upon resources outside of planting and farming, and the number is increasing. In 15 years there will be 100 millions of people. There will be 60 millions of them dependent on non-agricultural industries. The grain production of other countries will drive many more to the manufacturing industries. The rapid progress to

wards these events is as yet hardly noticed. The national necessities will be imperative. Foreign outlets must be secured.

There must be access to the 400 millions of Chinese. No European powers can be allowed to stand in the way, or hamper the expansion of American commerce. Therefore the annexation of Hawaii is a necessity.

One asks why the shrewd Americans have not realized the situation before this time. The truth is that the vast body of intelligent merchants do not realize it yet. The expansion of trade has not been a pressing necessity, and men do not go about looking up problems that do not touch their pockets. The average man does not care to increase his load. He does not take care of his health until he begins to lose it. He does not raise his umbrella until the rain falls.

Many of the Americans begin to realize that in the struggle for trade, Europe may, without threats of war towards America, close up the opening for her possible trade. As the American looks westward, Hawaii lies across the line of vision.

Every merchant, whose goods are a glut upon the home market becomes interested, when the prospect of a foreign market is open to him. He raises his eyes and looks, then he sees, then he acts. How rapidly we do not know. We shall hear about it shortly.

BAD WEATHER.

Steamers at Several Places Unable to Handle Freight.

The Inter-Island steamers are meeting with hard luck off Hawaii, Kauai and this Island. According to reports received by the steamer Lehua yesterday morning, the Iwaiwai was lying off Waipio gulch waiting for the weather to abate. The Ke Au Hou was at Kau in the same condition.

The Noeau brought reports to the effect that the James Mace was still weather-bound at Kauai. The weather at Kapaa was as bad as ever. The Kauai will be unable to get back until Sunday.

The Waialeale is now on the other side of this Island waiting for better weather. It has been impossible for her to get in at Kahuku.

1000 LETTERS.

Mail Taken North, From Here By a Japanese Steamer.

The Japanese steamer Riojun Maru, Moses master, sailed for Seattle, Wash., at 4 p. m. yesterday, taking about 1,000 letters from here.

Captain Moses expects to be about 10 days on the trip to Seattle. The calculation at present is to get the Riojun Maru back here again in March.

The Riojun Maru was about nine or 10 years ago, a neat boat, under the name of Port Hunter, running from Sydney to London. At the time of the Japanese-Chinese war, she was brought by the former nation.

Circuit Court Notes.

Cecil Brown filed an inventory of the estate of Simon Roth yesterday. Mr. Brown is acting as temporary administrator during the absence of T. R. Walker. He finds real and personal property amounting to \$82,793.47.

William Kaapa denies the allegations set forth in the complaint of Kanukoa to quiet title.

Kapulani has filed a denial to the complaint of Paoakalani in the action to quiet title.

Judge Stanley decided yesterday that judgment should be entered for Mrs. Thomas Lack in the suit brought against her, as the owner of the property at 413 Fort street, by C. S. Desky. The suit was to recover damages resulting from an overflow of water from the floor above and dripping through the ceiling onto plaintiff's stock. Bruce Waring & Company brought suit against Mrs. Lack, claiming that the stipulation in their lease of the lower floor to keep the premises in repair could not be construed to refer to the second story.

The defense set up negligence on the part of Bruce Waring Co., inasmuch as they knew that the pipe on the second story leaked several days previous to the night on which the damage had

been done, and they had failed to turn off a stop cock on the first floor.

H. Holmes, et al. have entered their plea in bar in the bill of quiet title brought by S. Ahmi.

J. P. Mendonca has filed a denial to the complaint of Cecil Brown and H. Hocke, trustees of the estate of J. W. Gay.

Ten days additional time has been agreed upon for the filing of Neelan's bill of exceptions to the complaint in the ejectment suit brought by L. Nakoa.

The first annual account of S. K. Ka-ne, guardian of Kamai and Papalina, were filed yesterday.

Kupena Kaiulani has filed a motion that C. H. Pulaa and J. H. Kaiulani be adjudged to be in default in their suit. Judge Stanley has so ordered.

By stipulation the land dispute between Nina, et al. and Elizabeth K. Wilder will be heard on January 31.

The final accounts of A. Z. Hadley, administrator of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong were filed yesterday.

Petition was made yesterday for the probate of the will of the late Charles T. Gulick.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION BY SOIL FILTRATION.

Filtration through the soil is regarded by M. Vincey of the French School of Agriculture as hygienically and economically the most perfect. The work is done through the nitrification of nitrous organisms effected, independent of vegetation, by special microbes contained in the soil. The nitrates thus formed, combined with the very soluble bases contained in the earth, are taken up as foods by plants or carried off in drainage waters.

The purifying quality of the soil is not augmented by the production of crops upon it. The siliceous sewer beds of Gennevilliers, near Paris, dug up and ridged, without crops, are capable of absorbing and purifying 1,000,000 cubic meters of sewage per hectare (about two acres and a half) a year.

Agriculture is regarded as of great importance in the economy of sewer beds, but not so much on account of its relations to purification as to the quantity of water which the ground can receive.

The demands which the most thirsty crops can make upon the water constituents of sewage are, however, limited; and they absorb only a fraction of the amount poured upon the beds. M. Vincey's observations in the Agricultural Park of Asnières indicate that forest land is capable of usefully purifying at least as much water as the natural meadow; and it results from all the experiments that, for a like soil and equal volumes of sewage, a smaller surface of meadow or forest is required than, for instance, of kitchen-garden crops. Siliceous soils and sands free from marl appear to have the highest purifying qualities. Limestone formations, marls, clays, etc., are inferior in these properties. The longer a soil has been purifying sewer water, the fitter it becomes for continuing the work; for purifying irrigation multiplies the colonies of mineralizing ferments in the soil.

Comparative examination of land in which the operation had been going on from 10 to 20 years and of soil that was virgin to the process showed that no nitrogen had accumulated in the earth in consequence of sewage irrigation. The smaller part of the mineralized matter passes into the crops, while the larger part is washed away.

—Popular Science Monthly.

The Russian Admiralty have ordered a first-class battleship, of 12,670 tons displacement, to be laid down at the arsenal at Jora. Great things are expected of the armour for this vessel, which it is said, is being constructed under a secret process. The Russian authorities have also in hand two "destroyers" of the Sokol type building in St. Petersburg, and a triple screw cruiser of the Rossia type.—("Shipping World," London).

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

DAY OF PRAYER

College Worship Observance Held at Punahoa.

PAUahi HALL WAS CROWDED

Prominent Men Address Students. Hosmer, T. H. Davies, Revs Hyde, Bishop, Birnie and Gulick.

The usual exercises at Oahu College were laid aside yesterday afternoon that the time might be taken for special religious services in connection with observance of the annual day of prayer for schools and colleges.

Pauahi hall was filled, the upper class from Punahoa Preparatory having come out to the College to be present on the occasion. Many friends of the students and the College were also in attendance. The newly tinted walls have made the hall one of the pleasantest assembly rooms in the city.

President Hosmer conducted the services and after the opening devotional exercises introduced Theo. H. Davies as the first speaker, a Christian business man. Mr. Davies said that while many prayers were being offered for the students, they should think of the obligation resting upon them to answer these prayers by taking their stand for truth and righteousness. They were in school to fit themselves for positions of influence, persons whose opinions would be worth hearing and trusting and following. The world needs such persons. God has provided the means for qualifying the children of each generation for the work, and the battle of life. In watching a stream, it would seem as if the same water was whirling or foaming or scurrying along. But as a branch from some tree came floating down the stream, it was evident that the water was continually changing.

When Mr. Davies came to Honolulu 40 years ago, he saw the boys and girls walking out to Punahoa. Boys and girls are still coming; but the boys and girls he used to see were fathers and mothers or grandparents now. He was glad to see the stream still flowing out to Punahoa; the students were different; yet the privileges and responsibilities of life were the same. There were eddies and rapids in the current; but the great end of education and of life was still the same—character that would not swerve from the truth, for any temptation to turn aside. For the life of today, courage was needed as in the past. The heroic spirit that was exhibited by the Gordon Highlanders in marching forward through the "belt of fire" was to be shown even in a school boy's life.

While attending some seaside services for young people, he became very much interested in a young German teacher who was busy in helping forward the work in every possible way. He learned that it was the exemplary life of a young English pupil in the school on the Rhine, that had led the teacher to give himself to Christ and Christian work. The example of one scholar could do much. The tone of the school depended on what each and every one might do—the little things that show character and mould other's lives. He hoped that every Punahoa scholar of this year of grace would help make the school a life giving stream of wholesome influences.

Rev. O. H. Gulick was introduced as the oldest Punahoa boy, having entered with his brother John when "Father" Dole opened the school. Mr. Gulick said he had always been "the old boy" from the time he entered Punahoa, older than most of the others. But he was a dreamer, as most boys are. His vision of life was on some lone island, of which he was sole monarch, with a wife, of course, and lots of fun. The realities of life had proved very different; yet the plans he had cherished in doing the Lord's work had been more than fulfilled. He used to work in Honolulu on a little paper, the Alaula, (Daybreak), for Hawaiian Sunday schools. When he went to Japan, there was no religious paper. The little paper he edited and circulated, "The Seven-day Messenger," had been the forerunner of many others till Japan now had a plentiful supply of religious as well as secular newspapers.

Rev. S. E. Bishop said that life was very much what we chose to make it. We could build on the low marshy, miasmic ground, or could have our dwelling on the heights where the outlook was broad and the pure air of the upper ether give constantly fresh life and vigor.

Rev. D. P. Birnie was glad of the opportunity to meet the Punahoa scholars, though he could not claim hereditary privileges from residence in the Islands, such as had fallen to the lot of the two previous speakers. But all the good things were not in the past. The future was beckoning to them with its fullness of opportunity. What that future might yield to them depended on the preparation each one was making for the new opportunity whenever it might come.

Rev. Dr. Hyde spoke of the need of early decision as to what each one should regard as the highest purpose in life, a purpose broad enough to embrace all that was desirable in life. It could not be mere culture, making the most of one's self. Selfishness might make them big in their own conceit. Nor was self-will, a domineering spirit, true power. The will should be under the control of reason and right. The true purpose in life

was such as the Lord Jesus taught, to do the will of the Father and to finish the work He would give each one to do. Now was the time to make such a purpose as that, so high, so broad the dominant purpose in each one's life.

Mr. Theo. Richards, the Principal of the Kamehameha Manual School, said that the other speakers had expressed his ideas, but he would like to add one thought more, that success in life is not necessarily reaching a high place socially, or having a heavier purse than one's neighbors; but the development of such a character as would be most Christ like, a life of sacrifice and service in which self was dropped out of sight, and God's perfect goodness absorbed the energies of the soul, not merely in worship, but in fellowship.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Traveling Man From the States

Establishing Agencies.

F. R. Fornaris, agent for the White Sewing Machine Company of the United States, is now at the Hawaiian hotel. He came down on the Belge, and has his sample cases of machines and bicycles along. Mr. Fornaris is at present on his way to Australia and New Zealand. From there he will go to Japan, China, India and Europe, returning to his home in New York. His work as a traveling man for the White company has been very successful and he now proposes establishing agencies in the various countries mentioned above. The local agency has been placed with H. W. Schmidt & Sons here.

The new bicycle was tried yesterday by several of the wheelmen of the city and pronounced among the best.

Mr. Fornaris will sail for Australia by the Alameda.

A FEW CASES.

Matters That Were Brought to the Attention of Judge Wilcox.

In the Police Court yesterday morning the case of L. Ferreira for assault and battery on Rosa Ferreira, was dismissed.

Enoka, the native who was caught running away from a Chinaman's shop with three pairs of trousers, was sentenced by Judge Wilcox to six months at hard labor on the reef and his breath came in short pants for a time.

For assault and battery on Skitaro, Ane Nahale was fined \$4 and costs.

A. E. Ingersoll, the apple merchant, was called before Judge Wilcox and ordered to present himself this morning on the charge of violating the license laws.

Rebekah Reception.

The Daughters of Rebekah gave a very pleasant little reception in their hall, King street last evening. There were some 75 people present, among the numbers being Miss Walsh, the lecturer on Theosophy.

After an excellent flute solo by C. S. Desky with violin and guitar accompaniment by J. Rosen and A. Marques, respectively, Miss Walsh spoke on the object of the organization of the Theosophical Society, stating some of the principal objects of that organization.

Again came music by the men mentioned above and then an informal reception and social.

Examined Reef.

Professor Agassiz, with Minister Sewall, W. E. Rowell and W. N. Armstrong visited the coral reefs in Kaneohe bay yesterday. They were taken in a boat from the wharf of the sugar plantation at Heela to the coral formations on the bay opposite the wharf landing and Professor Agassiz made some examination in order to verify his studies made in the same place, in the year 1884.

On the Pali.

Construction of the Pali guard fence has been finished and the heavy black paint is now being applied. There have been very heavy rains on the mountain and in Koolau for several days. The new road is firm and solid under the weather and bids fair to stand the heaviest wear for many years. There is one place where it had been feared the drainage might be too small, but so far the culvert has carried off all the water.

Good Dope Gone.

Yesterday afternoon, a party with Health Agent C. B. Reynolds went some two miles out to sea on a scow towed by the tug boat and emptied into the sea, 1,778 tins of opium from the Custom House vaults, this amount representing some \$10,000 in money. The tins were opened on the Pacific Mail wharf and loaded upon the scow. There was more than one pair of covetous eyes directed on the opium.

Mothers whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping-cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of colds and coughs. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING

Events to December 31 Discussed.

What the Association Has Done.

Encouraging Reports of All Branches.

The quarterly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the Association hall last evening. There were some 30 members present. In the absence of W. R. Castle, the meeting was presided over by W. A. Bowen who opened the proceedings by prayer. Next came the reading of the minutes and then the following report of the Devotional Committee by C. B. Ripley, read by Secretary Coleman:

To the Officers and Members, Honolulu. Y. M. C. A.

Your Committee on Devotional Work would report that there have been 38 religious meetings during the quarter ending December 31, 1897. Of these 12 were for Bible study with an attendance of 158 total or average of 13. Thirteen meetings were held at the Jail with a total attendance of 85, or an average attendance of 68. Thirteen services have been held in the hall on Sunday afternoons with a total attendance of 543, or an average of about 43. There have been visits made to 24 ships. The meetings at the Jail show great good being accomplished and an interest in the work is being manifested which is most encouraging. The change of time for the young men's meeting seems to have been for the best. It is to be regretted that so few of the members of the Association feel it possible to attend the Sunday afternoon meeting, but it is encouraging to see those in attendance who, as a rule are not seen at the churches.

The report of the Educational Committee by Judge Frear showed a great increase over that of the beginning of the year and over last year. There are at present 132 enrolled. Judge Frear spoke on the improvement in the reading room facilities and reported that there was always present a very large number of men.

B. F. Beardmore reported as follows for the Physical Committee:

The last quarter has been a rather important one with the Physical Committee. Several meetings have been held for the consideration of various objects, which it was deemed, would be of benefit to the members of the Association.

A. M. Cheek, Assistant Secretary, arrived with us during November, and he has added great stimulus of our work. Those of us who were present at Makiki on the 17th inst. can testify as to Mr. Cheek's ability as an "all round" athlete.

The gymnasium classes seem to be gradually increasing in attendance. Those who attend are, apparently, taking a keen interest in the work, endeavoring to master the different exercises for body building.

Arrangements have been made for the lease of the baseball grounds, for a period of two years—or, until April 1900—under what we consider favorable terms. On the 17th inst. was held the first field day under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and we think we can put down our initial venture as very fair success, considering the short space of time we had for the preparation of everything. We take this opportunity to thank the different merchants of the city, who so generously donated either money or merchandise for prizes. Owing to their efforts we have been enabled to carry out many improvements on the grounds already. The total receipts, including entrance fees, subscriptions and sale of tickets, amounted to \$278.00, and we have managed to keep our expenses within this limit, although a dressing room, with lockers and shower bath costing \$87.00, has been put in.

By leasing the baseball grounds for an athletic field, the Association has added outdoor athletics for the privilege of its members, without extra cost. With the construction of the contemplated track, and the proper apparatus always ready for use on the grounds, together with a good sized dressing room, we can foresee a permanency to track athletics in Honolulu that we have never had hitherto.

The latest steamer from Hawaii brought news of the very serious illness of Dr. Capron of Kau. He was poisoned by eating cheese.

It is likely that when the time comes for sewer construction a special building engineer will be brought out from the States to superintend the work.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan, who is very well known here, preached at Berkeley a powerful sermon on sin with the Duran hanging as his main example.

Applications are now being received for this quarter by the Board of Immigration for laborers to be imported later and upon approval of the Board.

A request may be made to the Legislature to place title in the Chas. L. Carter memorial fountain site with trustees for the Citizens' Guard of Hawaii.

During the next few weeks, a series of basketball matches is to be arranged. All members desirous of taking part should hand in their names at once, at the office, or to a member of the committee. As soon as teams have been chosen, practice will commence.

Secretary Coleman gave a short talk on the paper entitled "Men" and urged upon the members the necessity of subscribing for this, to his mind, most valuable Y. M. C. A. paper now being placed before the public, if they desired to keep up to date in Association affairs all over the world.

Mr. Bowen made a few remarks on "Loyalty to the religious work of the Y. M. C. A." and the meeting was closed by prayer offered by Rev. T. D. Garvin.

Enter a Complaint.

Several young men were out to the concert in Thomas Square last evening and were standing on the street when one of the number made a casual remark. A police officer standing near, took occasion to grab him, telling him not to make so much noise. The young man remonstrated with the officer pushing him backward saying at the

same time that he would take occasion to "run him in." The young man expressed his willingness to go down at once, when the police officer quietly walked away. The young men went down in a body to the police station and finding neither the Marshal nor his deputy present, left their complaint with the captain in charge.

A Boy Shocked.

There was quite an interruption of telephone service on Wednesday night. A small sized panic was on in the central office. Telephone and electric light wires had become crossed at some point on Merchant street. Henry Dawson, one of the telephone operators received a shock that rendered him insensible for several minutes. While the other boys were trying to call a physician Dawson recovered sufficiently to show that his injury was only temporary.

Press Room Accident.

Manuel Rodrigues, one of the Gazette pressmen, always on duty early in the morning, sustained an injury yesterday that will keep him from attending to his duties for some little time to come. He was printing the Advertiser, when his thumb got caught in a part of the machinery. Rodrigues was fortunate that his whole thumb was not taken off. As it was the flesh was badly torn and the bone split.

a Boy Grievance.

Some of the baseball boys are still very much dissatisfied over the sublease of the grounds to the Y. M. C. A. For this reason the Stars may not be in the 1898 league. The claim made by those who object to the new arrangement, is that the field tracks and the weight throwing and jumping grounds have hurt the diamond.

Christian Work

The Christian workers' meeting will be held this afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. hall, at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Coleman, Y. M. C. A. secretary, will lead the meeting, speaking especially in regard to "Christian Work at the Prison." A most cordial invitation is extended to all friends to be present.

Young Christian Workers.

The little ones of the junior branch of the Y. P. S. C. E. held their social in the parlors of Central Union church last evening, some thirty or more being in attendance. After games had been played, refreshments were served. The little ones had a most enjoyable time.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sunday, April 10, will be Easter Sunday.

Rubber stamps made to order at the Gazette office.

The next mail movement is two steamers from the Coast, February 1, next Tuesday.

John Lot Kaulukou will be speaker of the house of the Legislature to meet next month.

The new Kamehameha chapel organ is "on the ground." Workmen are opening the cases.

On Saturday night, the Odd Fellows will give one of their popular dances in their hall on King street.

Land Commissioner Brown will furnish to the Legislature data on the nationality of land ownership.

The Government is negotiating with the Bishop estate for right of way for the extension of Allen street to and beyond the marine railway.

The latest steamer from Hawaii brought news of the very serious illness of Dr. Capron of Kau. He was poisoned by eating cheese.

It is likely that when the time comes for sewer construction a special building engineer will be brought out from the States to superintend the work.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan, who is very well known here, preached at Berkeley a powerful sermon on sin with the Duran hanging as his main example.

Applications are now being received for this quarter by the Board of Immigration for laborers to be imported later and upon approval of the Board.

A request may be made to the Legislature to place title in the Chas. L. Carter memorial fountain site with trustees for the Citizens' Guard of Hawaii.

The condition of Mrs. U. Thompson, who had her finger amputated recently on account of blood poisoning and who was sent to the hospital, is very much improved.

E. D. Tenney had his friends General Pickens and Mr. Fisher of the Fulton Iron Works at the Executive Building yesterday for a look over the offices and premises.

Plantation, carpenters', machinists', blacksmiths' and other supplies of all kinds in stock at Castle & Cooke, Ltd., importers of hardware and commission merchants.

The Chief Justice stated yesterday that the Judd building to be erected on the corner of Merchant and Fort streets would be four stories high and of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture.

Stone is being gotten out for the Carter Memorial Fountain and material will be on the site on Union Square in a month. There has been no thought yet of the matter of an unveiling demonstration.

E. R. Adams is the general agent of the Islands for the Provident Sav-

ings Life Assurance Society of New York and will be pleased to furnish full particulars on application at his office, 407 Fort street.

American Minister Sewall was unable to attend the reception at the German Consulate yesterday on account of having some days before made an engagement to accompany Professor Agassiz over the Pali.

"Billy" Eassie writes from Kauai that he does not anticipate getting cold feet before reaching the north. Reports that he has abandoned his Alaskan project are incorrect. He will leave for the Klondike or neighboring territory about the middle of March.

Jos. Conradt of this city and Miss Annie Holmes, daughter of the late Geo. Holmes of Kohala, will be united in marriage at St. Andrew's Cathedral on February 23. Both the young people will have the best wishes of a large circle of friends throughout the Islands.

A Strictly OLD LINE Company.

THE BEST COMPANY FOR POLICY HOLDERS.

SCOTS AT FEAST

Thistle Club Banquet in Memory of Burns.

A VERY PLEASANT EVENING

Toasts and Responses—Addresses.

Readings—The Immortal Poet.

"Land of Burns."

The Burns banquet given by the Scottish Thistle Club of this city at the Arlington hotel last evening was about the most successful affair the organization has ever conducted. The attendance was very large and the program was of a high order of merit, were to respond to toasts or to give music or recitations. The result was that several eloquent and able addresses were heard and that the music and the readings were considerably above the average. The banquet tables were in the hotel parlor and the feast was a credit to the house. The service was personally directed by Mr. Krouse. Besides the past chiefs and visitors present the notables at the table included Governor Cleghorn. This was the program:

Introductory Remarks Chief Geo. L. Dall
To sum up all, be merry, I advise;
And, as we're merry, may we still be wise.

The Immortal Memory of Burns Dr. Thos. McMillian
A blast o' Janwar win' blew hanself in on Robin.

Instrumental Music—

Violin Wm. A. Love
Piano O. B. Braddick
Our Past Chiefs Wm. White, P. C. Hall to the chief who in triumph advances.

Song—"There was a lad was born in Kyle," David H. Macrae
The Land o' Burns Robert Carton
We'll drink a health to Scotland yet.
Song—"Scotland Yet," John C. Brown
Recitation—"Burns," by J. G. Whittier
J. A. Dower.

The Land We Live in Daniel Logan
Gae seek for pleasure where ye will,
But here I never missed it yet.

Instrumental Music W. A. Love
Song—"My Love is Like the Red, Red Rose," T. McMillan

Hilo Caledonian Club F. W. Wood

The bands and bliss o' mutual love,
O, that's the chiefest world's treasure.

Song—"Gae bringe tae me a pint o' wine," W. Dickson

Recitation—"Tam o' Shanter," J. A. Dower.

Absent Members Thos. Black
When day is gone, and night is come,
And a' folks bode to sleep.

I think o' him that's far awa,
The lee-lang night, and weep.

Instrumental Music Wm. A. Love
The Press Visiting Pressmen

A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent it.

The Ladies Dr. H. V. Murray
The sweetest hours that e'er I spent

Were spent amang the lasses, O.

Auld Lang Syne.

The front cover page of each program was embellished with a photographic copy of the Scottish Thistle club's picture of Robert Burns. These neat souvenirs were supplied by Frank Davey.

In his introductory remarks, Chief Geo. L. Dall, who presided for the evening said that all knew the cause of assembling in this fashion and the purpose and spirit of the observance.

All over the world similar companies were gathered to the same ends.

Wherever heroism and honor and homely honesty are admired, there Burns is held in such esteem that he is little less than an idol. The birth anniversary is that of a king of men, for he was an honest man and by that token a monarch amongst his fellows. He had expressed to mankind the heart sentiments and would be ever dear and constant to the memory of true men and women. The toasting master then introduced Dr. Thos. McMillan, who lately came to these Islands direct from Scotland and whose memories of the land of Burns are fresh and green. Dr. McMillan's subject was the immortal memory of Burns.

Dr. McMillan said that Burns had attained an elevation in mankind that was without a parallel. No other poet has been taken so closely to the bosom of the people and held so dearly. All gatherings on this date are animated by a spirit of sympathy and love and admiration that is exceptional. Who could have imagined that one whose early life and training and whose development had been such as Burns passed would be ranked as the poet next to Shakespeare? Who could suppose from ordinary accounts of Burns that he would reveal himself as he does in "The Cotter's Saturday Night"—a lover of his fellow man and one whose heart went out to all who needed friendliness? For a brief time Burns was the pet or lion of Edinburgh society. Then came a period during which he was maligned and slandered and the breath of cruel words had pursued even his memory. There was an explanation of this. Burns was not an evil man. He boldly and radically expressed himself upon one side in the day of the most marked and very bitterest religious and political strife. He went to the extremes and effort was made to punish him for his course. He hurled his scathing sarcasms and his forceful truisms so that opponents were crazed in their hatred against him. He was an active partisan. While an officer of the Crown he refused to drink the health of Pitt and on enter-

ing a theater where the national anthem was being played called for a revolutionary hymn. Yet when his country was threatened and assailed he proved himself a true patriot and by his actions and his writings inspired his countrymen to deeds of valor in which he himself assisted. Both his political and religious views were due to his devotion to the principle of independence of the people. Burns was both poet and man and men are honored by honoring his memory.

Mr. White spoke briefly of the good work accomplished by past chiefs of the club and called upon all members to be zealous in supporting the incumbent of the chair. All Scotchmen are made welcome at all times to the club. Robert Carton said the subject as honored him was a large one, but that he felt he had a highly sympathetic audience. The love of the Scotchman for his land might well be measured by the oceans and continents which separated him from his birth place. But it must be conceded that Burns, who loved Scotland better than any other man, is the poet of the whole. Ample time had been given those who world as well as the poet of Scotland. In America, and in fact everywhere, they have some Scotchmen who are more clannish than those still in the native land. Mr. Carton said that Sir Walter Scott must not be forgotten. There was a significant silence upon the mention of Robert Louis Stevenson, who was said to have loved Scotland as well as Burns himself. Of Scotland itself, much might be said. Mr. Carton mentioned many localities especially dear to Scotchmen. It was a land to inspire song. The physical aspect of the country had its effect, without doubt, upon the whole people.



CHIEF GEO. L. DALL.
(Photo by Williams).

The Scotch were rugged, and they were thrifty and honest. They were honest not because it was the best policy, but because honesty is character. Mr. Carton closed with a spirited description of the recent valiant feat of Gordon's 75th Highlanders in India. The men stormed a place and to the music of the bagpipes added fresh glory to British arms.

Mr. Dower made some earnest introductory remarks and read well. He spoke of the universal love of Burns.

Dan'l Logan said for the "Land We Live In" that it was a beautiful land and was becoming more and more beautiful. For hospitality, Hawaii is like Scotland. One marked difference is that when Scotchmen leave their home land they seldom return, but about every man who leaves Hawaii comes back again. Hawaii has been kind to the Scotchmen within her borders and they have reciprocated. Some of the foremost citizens of the country have been Scotchmen and have made honorable records. Wyllie was mentioned and so was Governor Cleghorn. In the present Minister of Interior of the Government the Thistle club has a prized member.

To the toast "Hilo Caledonian Club," F. W. Wood responded by referring to the worthy past chief, Archie Steele, and the love and respect in which he was held by all the members of the club.

The recitation by Chief Dall of "Tam O' Shanter" from the very beginning to "Remember Tam O' Shanter's mare" was listened to with great interest. At the various witty passages, so well rendered, there was hearty applause.

In response to the toast "Absent members," Thos. Black said in part: "Before reaching out and answering for our members in distant lands, I would like to deal with the Island members. Our Island members in most parts are doing well and hold in many instances, quite respectable positions. I believe their remunerations are in accordance with their responsibilities and, from the advice I have received from the majority of them, they are making a good and wise use of the same. I believe they are paying up their dues regularly, which is a very important part of the membership of any society. I believe also that I am quite correct in saying, that I am voicing the sentiments of all the absent members on the Islands when I wish the Scottish Thistle Club a very prosperous year.

"As to those that are 'far awa' I mentioned previously that the honorable Thistle was represented in every quarter of the globe.

"Now for our Klondike contingency. You will notice we are not lacking even for a representative up there and that, although we are numerically small, still we are very widely represented and I am sure it won't surprise me in the least should Andree discover the North Pole and to his surprise find a member of the club there. However, let us hope that, wherever our absent members wander, whether they 'go down to the sea in ships, whether it is in the search for gold, whether following their usual avocations, let us hope that a good, strong guiding hand will watch over them and protect them and may they never forget to be thankful to Him who is so considerate as to watch even 'the sparrows' fall."

The toast to "Visiting Pressmen" was responded to by the representatives of the Independent, Star and Advertiser in the order named. The Scottish Thistle Club was heartily thanked

for the kindness and courtesy shown the members of the press.

The man who was to have responded to the toast to the "Ladies" was absent so Dr. Murray was called upon to respond. The doctor told of how he had been raised by a good old Scotch woman and of what he had been taught in his earliest days. He finished by saying that one of the most important things he was to "Hold your tongue." He then held up his glass with the remark: "To the ladies."

The music of the evening was very fine indeed. It was a concert. Leading were the violin numbers by W. A. Love, who was at his best in Scottish and Hawaiian selections. Mr. O. B. Braddick, a performer of note, was at the piano. The singing was by David M. McRae, John C. Brown, T. McMillan, W. Dickson and Robert Carton.

BASE BALL OF 1898

Capt. "Jim" Thompson
Has the Honolulu Team.

Strong Nine-Stars and Regiments.
More Games Proposed—Not
Enough Ball Last Year.

There is at the present time a very perceptible stir in baseball circles, as there is every year when one team chooses its men and proposes to get to work. There seems to be a very general call for an extension of the season this year over that of the last season, the claim being that there is room for more games without any inconvenience. This is also based on the fact that last season there was a call for more games when the series had been completed. The people, had not been given enough. However, while all this talk is going on the principal thing to be considered is a meeting of the League for the arrangement of a program. The proposition to be advanced by a large number of the players has for its main feature, a series of games in which each team will be required to play twenty-one games instead of fourteen as last year, the first of these to take place month earlier than last year.

One team, the Honolulus, is now ready for work and it is time the others were following the good example. A meeting of the Honolulu team was held on Monday night and James A. Thompson of the St. Louis team last year, was chosen captain while Chris. Willis was made manager and delegate. Besides the two mentioned, the following were signed: B. Lemon, C. Holt, Mahuka, Pahau, Pryce, Kaua, Koki, Clark, Kaano, T. Jackson, W. Ahia. The colors adopted are blue and white. The word "Honolulu" will be placed in blue letters across the front of the white jersey. Captain Thompson has wasted no time and has ordered the boys out for practice some time next week. After that, practice will be kept up regularly until the opening of the season. From a glance at the names given above it will be seen that the team will be a very strong one. The St. Louis boys of last year are well represented and a few members of the Star team of last year will also be noticed.

The Regiment boys will come into the league and will have as members the same players as last year. It is possible that there will be a strengthening of the ranks of the soldier boys from the baseball players in the Volunteers. At all events there will be a good team from the barracks. Al Moore is authority for the statement that there will be no more players imported from the States. What goes into the team will be strictly Island material.

The Star team has made no move yet but it is expected that there will soon be a reorganization. There is material among the sympathizers of the Stars to make a fine team.

There will be no St. Louis team this year as nearly all the members have gone to form the Honolulu.

After Claus.

Mrs. Emma Spreckels Watson is demanding through attorneys here rental from Honolulu property which was at one time the property of her father, was given to her, then deeded back, in California, to the colonel. The legal point is supposed to be that Mr. Watson did not sign the transfer papers. Reports are that Claus Spreckels has been decidedly "mean" to his daughter since her marriage. While in the city recently the lady confided to Island friends of long standing that she had been unable to get from her home, even the smallest of her childhood trinkets or valued mementoes, that her father's anger seemed to be settled.

The above areas are approximate only.

Crown Lands under lease for a term of thirty years from January 1st, 1888, at a rental of \$1,200 per annum.

Estimated Area—Acres.

Royal Patent 3146, Kalau-

koj 46,500

L. C. A. 11216, Naiwa and

Leles 5,909

Royal Patent 6824, L. C.

A. 77554, Kahanui; Roy-

al Patent 2557, Kipu and

Manowainui 2,450

Royal Patent 3533, Kau-

nakakai 5,213

(Except 27 acres reserved

for Homestead lots).

L. C. A. 7779b, Makaku-

pai 1,425

L. C. A. 8559b, Apana 28,

Kawela uplands 7,700

L. C. A. 2937, Hoi 70

The above areas are approximate only.

Crown Lands under lease for a term of thirty years from January 1st, 1888, at a rental of \$1,200 per annum.

Estimated Area—Acres.

Palau and Leles (3 Apa-

nas) 11,258

Kalamaua 6,747

Kapaakea 2,178

Approximate-

ly.

Estimated number of cattle... 4,500

Estimated number of sheep... 14,500

Estimated number of horses... 170

Estimated number of goats... 4,000

Map of the above premises may be seen at the office of the Bernice P.

Bishop Estate, Merchant street, and at the place of sale.

The sale will be held on WEDNES-

DAY, February 2d, 1898, at 12 o'clock

noon at the mauka door way of the

Judiciary Building in Honolulu. The

upset price for said property is fixed at \$150,000.

Terms Cash; or at the option of the

purchaser not more than two-thirds

of the purchase money to be secured

by mortgage on said premises for a

term not exceeding five years, drawing

interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

All moneys payable in Gold Coin of

the United States of America, and

deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Sal. subject to confirmation by the

Circuit Court of the First Circuit.

Honolulu, January 7, 1898.

HENRY SMITH,

Commissioner.

1931-8.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

Your Stock

Will do better on

FIRST-CLASS FEED.

SOME NEW LAW

Several Measures are to Come from the Government.

MOLOKAI IN FIRST DISTRICT

To Facilitate Trials and Process. Act on Suspension of Sentence. Assault Degrees.

Several measures to be presented by the Government to the Legislature are now ready for the first reading and reference. Just so soon as the assembly is organized proper notice of presentation of a number of acts will be given. Attorney-General Smith has prepared nearly all, if not all these bills. Each matter has been the subject of consideration by the Cabinet and President Dole gave his opinion upon them before his departure for Washington.

One of the acts concerning directly the judicial and police departments is the changing of the Island of Molokai from the second to the first judicial district. At present all Molokai cases that cannot be disposed of by the local or district magistrate must go to Lahaina. The means of communication is uncertain and hazardous and there is often delay and always great inconvenience to interested parties. Between Molokai and Honolulu there is regular weekly communication by the steamer Mokohi and the packets for Maui and Hawaii can touch there when necessary. This new plan is regarded as a big thing in facilitating the disposition of Molokai legal matters. There had been talk of the reform for some time, but there was a general inclination to wait until Mr. Smith took the matter up.

Before the recent interesting decision on suspension of sentence by district magistrates had been handed down by the Supreme Court an act had been drafted relating to suspension in District and Circuit Courts. There had always been doubt in the premises and the act that will be submitted will clear away all question. It is intended that the practice shall be suspension in certain cases for a definite period. If sentence is to be moved upon the defendant will be notified and if he receives no notice he may be certain that the state has waived all its rights or penalties.

There has in the past been unsatisfactory results in the trial of several classes of assault cases. Each variety of assault and battery is now a separate and distinct offense. It is proposed to revise the code so that assault and battery shall be in degrees similar in system to larceny. Then if a man who is charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon proves that the weapon was not a dangerous one, he cannot escape scott free when it is self evident that he is guilty of assault. The degrees will be as follows:

Assault with intent to commit murder or other crime.

Assault upon an officer of the law in the performance of his duty.

Assault with a dangerous weapon.

Common assault.

The enactment of a slight amendment to be offered to the present license law will interest and please a whole lot of people living in the vicinity of Beretania and Pensacola street and in other residential districts. This will be in effect that the Minister of Interior may use his discretion as to whether or not he shall grant a lodging house license, for a certain locality.

It is not likely that the matter of changing the Court holding place from Lahaina to Wailuku will be offered to the Legislature. It is certain that no such proposal will come from any of the Ministers. With the new roads on Maui, Lahaina is regarded as an entirely satisfactory place for the Court to remain indefinitely.

AGAINST IMMIGRATION BILL.
Speech in the Senate by Caffery of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Among the measures reported to the Senate today was the pension appropriation bill. It was placed on the calendar.

At the conclusion of the morning business the immigration bill, the unfinished business, was taken up and Caffery of Louisiana was recognized for a speech in opposition to the measure.

Caffery maintained that each State established a right to legislate regarding restriction on suffrage, but he held that a citizen of the United States was one thing and a voter in a State quite another.

"This bill," continued Caffery, "is the cry of proscription and selfishness. It is another form of the mania of protection. It is a libel on 70,000,000 men whose ancestors as well as themselves have welcomed to our shores every son and daughter of toil."

GREAT STRIKE MAY SOON END.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Trouble of Engineers.

LONDON, January 14.—The committee of the Allied Trades Union decided today to withdraw the demand for forty-eight hours of labor per week, and the workmen's officials hoped the employers would withdraw the lookout notices and thus end the great labor dispute.

The manifesto of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers issued this even-

ing, however, ignores today's report. It merely recites the engineers' contentions, and says they are willing to arbitrate the question of hours of work.

The statements of the strikers' representatives, however, are conflicting, as while the decision mentioned above was announced emphatically at Glasgow and in Manchester, where the employers were advised to that effect, Secretary Barnes of the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers declares the announcement is untrue.

It is generally believed that the end of the engineers' strike is not far distant. It appears that the London engineers have consented to abandon the forty-eight-hour demands, but so far the North of England engineers have not consented, which justifies Mr. Barnes, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in refusing to join the committees which have yielded.

IN THE FAR EAST.

Why Port Arthur Was Ceded to the Russians.

LONDON, January 13.—A special dispatch from Shanghai is responsible for the statement that the Chinese Minister of War, Joung Lou, has explained to the Viceroys that Port Arthur was ceded to quiet Russia, because a war cloud was looming and all the powers had cast envious eyes upon Chinese ports.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore the British gunboat Swift, which has been hurriedly put into commission at Hong Kong, will sail for Ha-Non Island.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says, the British torpedo-boat-destroyers Bart and Handy, convoyed by the dispatch vessel Alacrity, have been ordered northward. The homeward orders of the British first-class cruiser Edgard have been countermanded.

It is asserted in Berlin that the Government has notified all the great powers of its intention to occupy Kiaochau.

It is intended to build a railway from Kiaochau to Peking, connecting with the projected Russian line.

Prince George Must Govern.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14.—The Sultan granted an audience today to M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, who, it is asserted, made an important communication with reference to the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete. M. Zinovieff declared that unless the Sultan withdrew his objections to Prince George, Russia would propose the annexation of Crete to Greece.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 15.—The Porte, it is announced, is negotiating a loan of £1,500,000 with London bankers at 4 per cent, to be used for naval purposes.

LONDON, January 13.—The correspondent of the Standard at The Hague says a private dispatch received there asserts that 300 persons were killed by the earthquake at Amboyna.

Buenos Ayres, January 15.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that it is believed there that Brazil will sell the new warships now in course of construction in Germany.

PRAGUE, January 10.—Martial law which was proclaimed here in December as a result of the riotous demonstrations which followed the disturbances in the Reichsrath, is abrogated.

BERLIN, January 15.—Prince Bismarck is steadily improving in health. He is again good-humored and has expressed approval of the seizure of Kioachau Bay in a letter to the Grand Dukes of Weimar and Mecklenburg.

BARCELONA, January 9.—It is reported here that General Weyler has been summoned to Madrid. In the course of an interview with a newspaper representative General Weyler has expressed his belief in the possibility of a conflict between Spain and the United States.

BOSTON, January 15.—Advance proofs of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani's new book, "Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen," are out. The book is political in its nature and among other things treats of the growth of Monarchical Government in the Islands and the influence upon it of the missionaries.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Count de Penalosa was a passenger on board the steamer La Gascogne when she sailed today for Havre. The Count has frequently put forward the prediction that within the year Don Carlos will be the acknowledged King of Spain.

MANCHESTER, January 15.—Interest in the engineers' strike has shifted to the attitude of the employers. They are disposed to stand out for a complete victory and say the withdrawal of the demand for 48 hours' work a week does not end the difference. They still insist upon complete control of their works and will effect a reconciliation only on the terms outlined at the last conference.

MADRID, January 15.—It has come of light that the recent riots in Cuba are the outcome of a preconceived conspiracy worked from here, the object being to show that autonomy is unpopular, to turn out the Liberal Government, and to restore General Weyler to Cuba, with Romero Robledo as Prime Minister. In case of intervention, which was counted upon as a possibility, the conspirators looked with equanimity on a disastrous national rising and the fall of the dynasty, with the Carlists arriving to restore order.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Prof. George H. Darwin, son of the famous Darwin, who is lecturing in the States on the tides, says it will not pay to utilize them as a motive power. A small mountain stream would furnish more power than the rise and fall of 10 oceanic liners.

William Pool, a highly respected citizen of Limestone Hill, Wood county, West Virginia, has in his possession a powder horn which was given to his grandfather by George Washington. The former Mr. Pool and General Washington were adjoining neighbors and very close friends. Mr. Pool prizes this treasure very highly.

Spanish and French women of the higher class, according to London Modern Society, are usually expert swordswomen. They are taught to fence as carefully and accurately as their brothers, and there are numerous schools in the two countries where young women are taught not only to fence, but to handle the broadsword. It is considered one of the best possible forms of athletic exercise.

Rev. Anna Shaw, of Chicago, hopes soon to be appointed a policeman. "I would rather be a policeman than be President," she says. "The one crying reform that is now needed in New York and Chicago is 200 uniformed women policemen to walk the street. If Mr. Van Wyck or Mayor Harrison had the knowledge of existing sociological conditions which they ought to have, and which I hope their successors will have, woman should be an active police officer. If these gentlemen want to know where to find women to fill the places, and to fill them well, I could tell them. From the ranks of the Salvation Army and the American Volunteers could be obtained on short notice 200 women whose presence on the streets of Chicago in uniform would do more toward the elimination of crime than many times that number of men."

IN CASE OF FIRE.

Your house takes fire. What burns first? The lightest and most inflammable stuff, of course,—furniture, doors, shelves, floors, paneling, and other woodwork. If it is stone or brick house the walls will probably remain standing—a melancholy sight.

Were not this a principle of universal application Mr. Meddings would never have compared himself to a skeleton, as he does in the letter to which your attention is now invited. "In the autumn of 1891," he says, "I fell into a low, weak state of health. My ordinary energy appeared to have gone out of me. I always felt tired and languid, and couldn't account for it. Nothing seemed to rest me. I was tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and after meals I had a pain at my chest and left side.

"I was in this condition until the 14th of March, 1892, and then I had to give up work. The reason was, I was too weak to work. In fact, I was so weak that it was about as much as I could do to walk across the floor. Besides this I had a dry, hacking cough; and at night I sweat so the bedclothes were wet. Sometimes during the day cold, clammy sweats would break out all over me.

"I lost flesh rapidly, until I was like a skeleton. My muscles seemed to be shrunk and withered. There was no feeling of warmth in me; it was as though my blood had gone cool and thin. I was too feeble and helpless to wash or dress myself, and people said I was wasting away, as though they expected to see the end of it presently.

"I consulted two doctors and they gave me medicine, but it did me no good. One day my aunt, Mrs. Benton, of Francis Street, Walsall, called, and in the course of talk she said that the medicine that did her good when she was ill was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Although it didn't look reasonable to believe that it could cure a case as bad as mine, nevertheless my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Grove, the chemist in Park Street, and I commenced taking it. In a few days I found myself much better; my appetite was better, and I had gained a little strength.

"To make the story short, I kept on taking the Syrup and continued to get better. As soon as I could digest my food the night sweats and the cough abated, and in a few weeks I was able to go back to my work. That is two years ago, and since then I have been in good health for which I have to thank Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed.) ARTHUR THOMAS MEDDINGS, 115, Farrington Street, Walsall, March 6th, 1894."

In a fire, as we said, it is the light, inflammable stuff that burns first. That's why Mr. Meddings got to be so ghastly thin. The flesh or fat is the fuel of the body. In health it keeps up the warmth and furnishes the power. And to keep up the fuel we must eat.

Now, disease is a conflagration; it tries to burn the house up, and often does it. And it always burns the flesh up, more or less of it. The fat goes first, the muscles, etc., afterwards. That's the way of it. About that time the tenant moves out.

Our friend was well on towards that point. But it wasn't lung disease that ailed him, albeit he had the cough and the sweats. They go also with indigestion and dyspepsia—his real and only malady. He got feeble and thin because his disease wouldn't allow the stomach to digest food. Hence he consumed all the flesh he had stored up, and then (luckily for him) he began to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which set his stomach and liver right, and gave his vitals a chance to feed him.

All the same, it is dangerous to let a fire get headway. When it is in your body quench the first spark with Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO PAPER!! ALL TOBACCO!!

GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

Manufactured Expressly For This Market.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from the Choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chew ing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

HOLLISTER & CO., Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARVAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS

General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER

Disintegrators.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Golds.
Resolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. L. Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

ON KARMIC LAW

Cause and Effect Applied to Life and Ethics.

THE UNFOLDING THOUGHT

Miss Walsh Quotes the Bible and Sir Edwin Arnold—Sowing and Reaping—Acts—Destiny.

Following is a summary of the lecture of Miss Walsh, the Theosophical teacher, on Karma:

The word Karma is derived from a Sanskrit root signifying action and is used to express the unfolding of thought into act, of act into actions, of actions into established forms, customs, conditions. It is the law of cause and effect applied to life and ethics. A key to its workings may be found in the following verse:

"Sow a thought and reap an act; Sow an act and reap a habit; Sow a habit and reap a character; Sow a character and reap a destiny."

Here thought creates act, the act becomes acts evolving through growth into destiny. Causes produce effects which in their turn become causes, an orderly sequence of action and reaction ever subject to modification by man's will and thought.

Science is based upon this law of causation. It is the law of life. Extend this law over millions of years, include within it all humanity and every function and the law of Karma appears in its entirety. It is not only cause and effect but the law of harmony which makes evil work to good. "As a man soweth so also shall he reap," is a self-evident truth. If he sow injustice he will reap injustice; if he sows selfishness, he will reap selfishness.

We come into this world with mental faculties, with special characteristics with appetites, passions, virtues, will-power or the lack of it that are the results of habits of thought which the ego has formed during a long past.

The present is an unfolded past. And the outgrowth of that past in character and environment. Its power of setting up fresh causes for action is Karma.

As Sir Edwin Arnold in "Light of Asia" defines:

"The Karma—all that total of a soul which is the things it did, the thoughts it had.

The 'Self' it wove—with woe of viewless time,

Crossed on the warp invisible of acts—"

But this Self woven out of the past can be modified and changed by thought and will. Karma is not fatal. It is not a burden we must forever carry without hope of release. It is a condition to be overcome, a character to be perfected, environment to be improved by knowledge. If an individual has weakened his will power by yielding to his lower nature, it is yet in his power to cease yielding, to begin to say no, to strengthen purpose to concentrate energies, to grow gradually into forcefulness. If he be unjustly treated, he can return the injustice by resentment, by more injustice; he can bear it with a dogged patience saying "This is my Karma, so I must endure it;" or he can accept it cheerfully returning good for evil.

In the first case, the sufferer by resentment sets up fresh for other acts of injustice and cruelty, he connects himself with those conditions which make him a magnet to attract them. In the second case, he sows seeds of inactivity, of ignorance in his character that will cause him to be a victim of circumstances, while in the third case the evil attracted in the past is changed to good. The Karma of hate has become a Karma of love.

What man has made that he can unmake. Man is alone to blame for the evils which overwhelm him. Each one makes his own destiny. He is shaping it every day. This law of cause and effect, of action and reaction makes progress possible. Gluttony and sensuality produce disease. Disease brings suffering and through suffering the soul learns to avoid the cause of suffering. In the realm of ideas, progress demands that souls be able to garner up a store of experiences else we would ever be at the beginning and no ideas would grow into perfection. In this way the Karmic law is evolution, the unfolding of experience through action.

The individual is a part of humanity. Like unto a cell in the human body so is he in the great whole. Therefore, the Karmic inheritance of the individual cannot be separated from the inheritance of the family, of the nation, of the race. If a nation sows injustice, tyranny and selfishness it will reap a harvest of miseries from which the individuals of that nation must suffer. The very best circumstances for an individual are those that will develop the strength, the abilities, the powers of that individual. Hence wealth and luxury may be the very worst form of environment, developing sloth, sensuality, frivolity. Our ideas of good and bad fortune are often erroneous.

This law of cause and effect, of evolution, gives to every force its just value. It proceeds according to the laws of motion. Every force must be considered as affecting the direction of motion. Now thoughts are forces, desires are forces. Most people are strange blendings of right and wrong, of ignorance and knowledge, of weakness and strength. Witness Napoleon, Torquemada. Many good people set

up causes of evil through prejudice, ignorance, mistaken affection, fear, etc. Hence good people suffer from affliction and bad people often enjoy blessings. An insight into the workings of the good law as Karma is frequently called explains this seeming injustice.

The speaker gave many illustrations from every day life and from history and concluded with some verses from Whittier's "Raphael."

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have free to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The American schooner Robert Lewers, Goodman master, sailed for San Francisco at 2 p. m. yesterday with a full cargo of sugar.

The Geo. C. Perkins came off the marine railway yesterday. She will sail in ballast for Kahului, Saturday, there to load sugar for San Francisco.

The Aloha and S. G. Wilder were the only merchantmen in port decorated with flags and bunting yesterday in honor of the birthday of Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Lehua came in from Hawaii ports yesterday morning with a load of cattle for the Metropolitan Meat Market. She reports very rough weather on Hawaii.

The Mauna Loa will be in from Maui and Hawaii ports at an early hour this morning. The Mauna Loa comes back earlier than usual in order to have time to put in a new fore topmast, recently carried away.

The J. A. Cummins arrived in port at 12 noon yesterday with a cargo of sugar from Oahu ports. The Cummins will not sail again until the rough weather on the other side, abates. She has made two trips this week.

The Noeau arrived in port yesterday morning with reports of a continuance of the rough weather on the Garden Isle. In the afternoon, she was dispatched to Lahaina after another load of sugar. Her Kauai sugar is for H. Hackfeld & Co.

The N. P. R. R. steamship Mogul was to have sailed from Yokohama for this port two days after the departure of the Riojun Maru, now in Honolulu harbor. Should this plan have been carried out, she is due here now. The Mogul comes to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The Mikahala arrived in port early Wednesday morning with a full load of sugar. She reports a continuance of the very rough weather on the Garden Isle and the fact that the steamer James M. Keake was weatherbound at Hanauma when she sailed for this port. The Mikahala will not sail again until next week as it has been found necessary to place her on the marine railway.

The Japanese steamship Riojun Maru, A. E. Moses master, arrived in port early Wednesday morning after an uneventful trip of 14 days from Yokohama. She brought 507 Japanese passengers for this port. Of these, two came in the cabin, 10 in the steerage and 495 were immigrants. There were 401 males, 96 females and 16 children. The Riojun Maru brought 250 tons of general merchandise consigned to W. G. Irwin & Co. She will haul alongside the Oceanic wharf to discharge her cargo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, January 25. Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, January 26. Jap. S. S. Riojun Maru, Moses, from Yokohama.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Thursday, January 27. Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Andrews, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Iwa, from Kaena Point.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, January 25. Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron for Maui ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Punahoa and Kahuku.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Paauhau, Kauai, Ookala, Pohakumana and Olowalu.

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Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Paauhau, Kauai, Ookala, Pohakumana and Olowalu.

Wednesday, January 26. Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, January 27. Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Andrews, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Iwa, from Kaena Point.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Tuesday, January 25. Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron for Maui ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Punahoa and Kahuku.

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